

Figure No.99: View of original two storey barn.  
Within the barn the small space is thought to have  
housed the servants. LG4

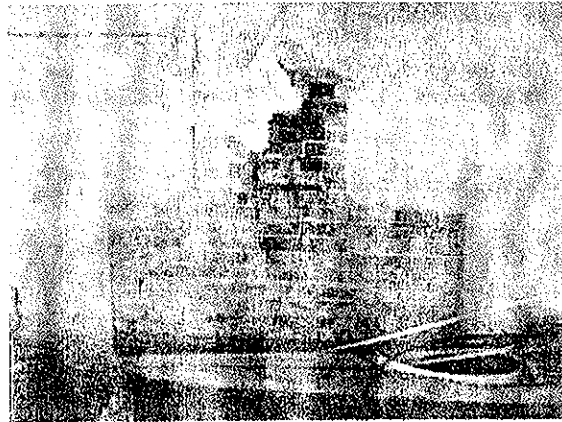


Figure No.100: View of former fireplace and chimney  
stack partly damaged. LG4



Figure No.101: View of chimney stack partly  
damaged and smoke stained. LG4 to G25



Figure No.102: View of former door opening and  
stairs leading to the outside area and upper level  
of the barn. LG4

3.6.1.9 Area I

<b>General Description</b>	
Construction periods: c1940s Design styles: Post-War, vernacular	
<b>Construction materials</b>	
Walls	Fibro
Roof	Timber framing with corrugated metal sheeting
Floors	Timber framed with carpet.
Joinery/ Features	<p><u>Room G24</u>                      This area thought to be a former verandah.                      External walls from areas A form part of internal wall lining – brick rendered and stone coursing.                      Timber kitchen                      Vinyl and carpet flooring                      Two steps leading to bedrooms                      Aluminium windows</p> <p><u>Room G23</u>                      Tiled bathroom – later addition                      Window – former French door leading onto verandah</p>
Current use/ condition	Kitchen and bathroom - good condition.



Figure No.103: View of 1940s kitchen filling the early verandah. The wall behind the fridge is thought to be part of the early structure and is now the bathroom. This area formerly accessed the verandah.



Figure No.104: External view of the west homestead façade looking south. The elevation shows the barn connected by the overhead kitchen and attached to the front bedrooms.



Figure No.105: Internal view of  
kitchen area from east G24

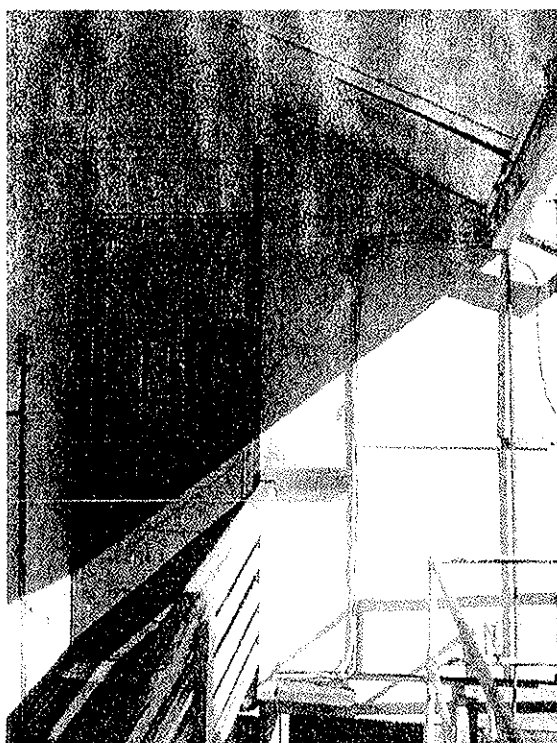
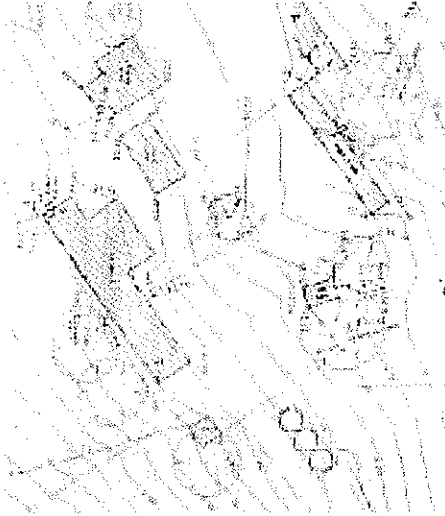


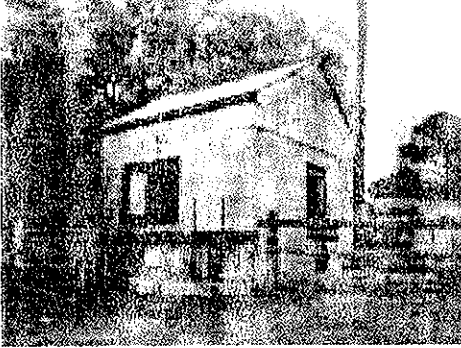


Figure No.106: External entry to  
kitchen space from verandah

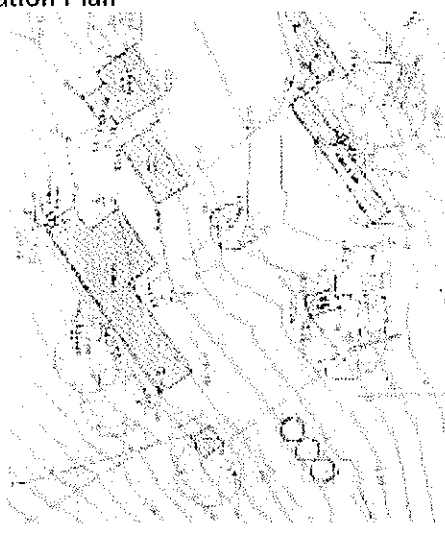
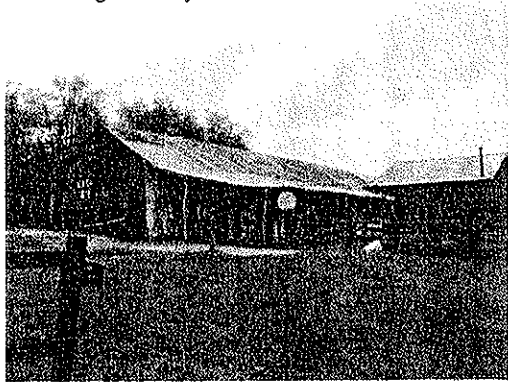

3.6.2 Early Silos (B2)

<p><b>Location Plan</b></p> 	<p><b>Special Features/ Significance</b></p> <p>Heritage Value: Highly Significant</p> <p>Special Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structure generally</li> </ul>  <p>Figure No.107: Silos in farm complex</p>
<p><b>General Description</b></p> <p>Construction Period: c1935 Design style: Functional – adapted 1950</p> <p><u>Construction materials</u></p> <p>Structure: corrugated metal sheeting</p> <p>Floors: silos sitting on concrete slab.</p>	
<p><b>Current use and condition</b></p> <p>The silos are in good condition. The metal sheeting is slightly weathered however the overall structure is intact. These structures are no longer in use but are maintained as an element of the former function of the working farm.</p>	


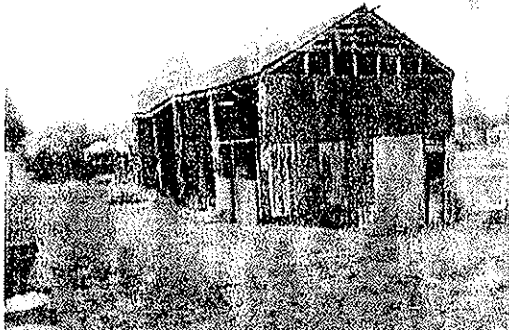
3.6.3 Early outbuilding (B3) (Millers Cottage)

<p><b>Location Plan</b></p> 	<p><b>Special Features/ Significance</b></p> <p>Heritage Value: Highly Significant</p> <p>Special Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structure generally</li> </ul>  <p>Figure No.108: Early out building in farm complex</p>
<p><b>General Description</b></p> <p>Construction Period: c1850 Design style: Vernacular, Georgian Adapted: c1950</p> <p><u>Construction materials</u></p> <p>Walls: Brickwork rendered with stone coursing.</p> <p>Roof: Timber framed and metal sheeting (later addition)</p> <p>Floors: Compacted earth</p> <p><b>Current use and condition</b></p> <p>The outbuilding is in poor condition and currently used as shelter for horses. The small structure is thought to have been a workers cottage the Millers Cottage or outbuilding closely associated with the operations of the farm complex.</p>	

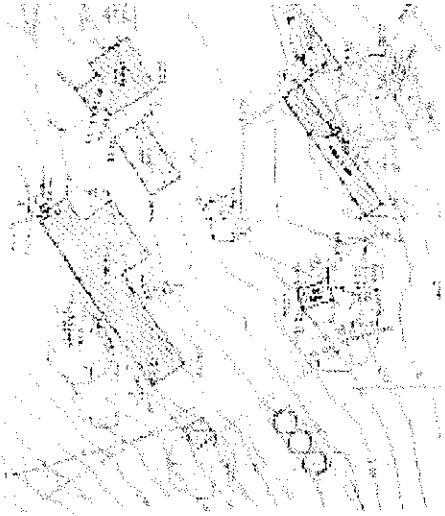
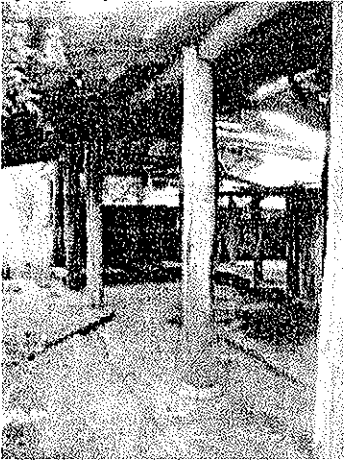

3.6.4 Large Stables (B4)

<p><b>Location Plan</b></p> 	<p><b>Special Features/ Significance</b></p> <p>Heritage Value: Contributory</p> <p>Special Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structure generally</li> </ul>  <p>Figure No.109: Large stables in farm complex</p>
<p><b>General Description</b></p> <p>Construction Period: c1930 Design style: Vernacular Adapted 1950, 1990</p> <p><u>Construction materials</u></p> <p>Walls: Timber with metal sheeting Verandah – round timber posts</p> <p>Roof: Timber framed and metal sheeting (later addition)</p> <p>Floors: Compacted earth – evidence of early brick paving</p>	 <p>Figure No.110: Covered verandah of large stables in farm complex indicating change in timber roof construction.</p>
<p><b>Current use and condition</b></p> <p>Stables are in fair condition and contain evidence of early and later construction elements. Evidence of early floor elements including early brick paving and concrete slabs extend beyond the perimeters of the current walls. The area is also used a storage space and washing bay.</p>	

### 3.6.5 Small stables (B5)

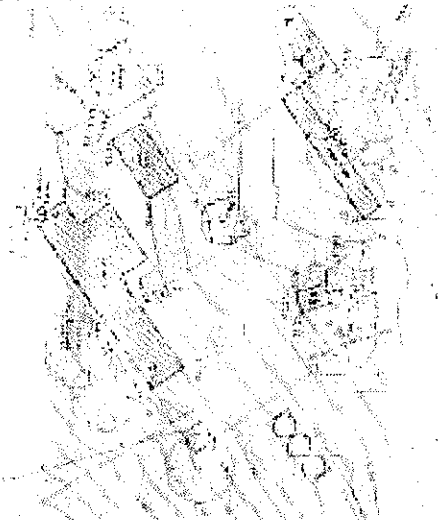
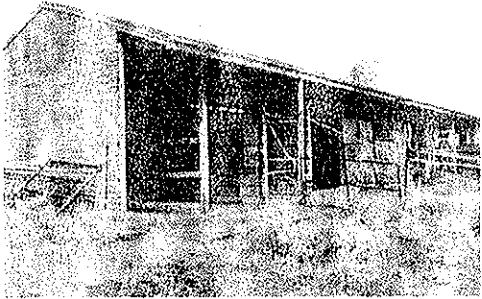
<p><b>Location Plan</b></p> 	<p><b>Special Features/ Significance</b></p> <p>Heritage Value: Significant</p> <p>Special Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structure generally</li> </ul>  <p>Figure No.111: Small stables in farm complex thought to be an early structure.</p>
<p><b>General Description</b></p> <p>Construction Period: c1930 Design style: Vernacular Adapted: c1950</p> <p><u>Construction materials</u></p> <p>Walls: Timber with metal sheeting Verandah – round timber posts</p> <p>Roof: Timber framed and metal sheeting (later addition)</p> <p>Floors: Compacted earth – evidence of early brick paving</p>	
<p><b>Current use and condition</b></p> <p>The stables are in fair condition with the roof structure sagging in some places. The north façade of the stables has been opened to allow for access and the covered walls are a combination of later and recent corrugated sheeting.</p>	

3.6.6 Early milking shed (B6)

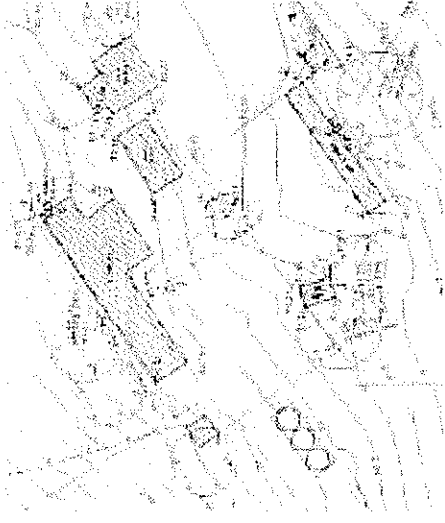
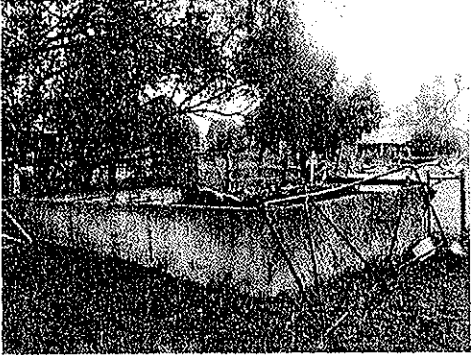
<p><b>Location Plan</b></p> 	<p><b>Special Features/ Significance</b></p> <p>Heritage Value: Significant Special Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structure generally</li> </ul>  <p>Figure No.112: Early milking shed in farm complex no longer used.</p>
<p><b>General Description</b></p> <p>Construction Period: c1920 (1900) Design style: Vernacular, Georgian</p> <p><u>Construction materials</u></p> <p>Walls: Timber framed construction</p> <p>Roof: Timber framed and metal sheet roofing</p> <p>Floors: concrete slab on compacted earth</p>	 <p>Figure No.113: Early milking shed in farm complex overgrown by the Peppercorn tree.</p>
<p><b>Current use and condition</b></p> <p>This early milking shed is no longer used and in poor condition. The timber structure is supported by the Pepper corn. The structure is in urgent need of repair.</p>	



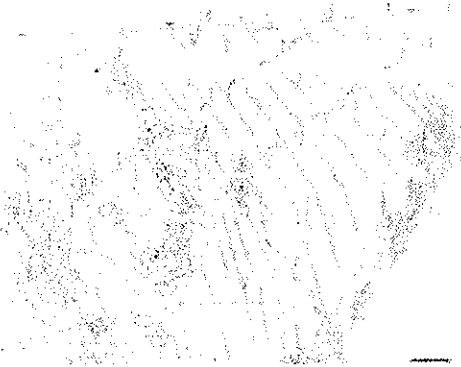


## 3.6.7 Milking Shed (B7)

<p><b>Location Plan</b></p> 	<p><b>Special Features/ Significance</b></p> <p>Heritage Value: Contributory Special Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structure generally</li> </ul>  <p>Figure No.114: Former milking shed associated with the Fairfax occupation later converted to horse stables in 1990.</p>
<p><b>General Description</b></p> <p>Construction Period: 1935 Design style: Vernacular Adapted: c1950-c1990</p> <p><b>Construction materials</b></p> <p>Walls: Timber framed structure with sheet metal cladding Roof: Timber framed structure with sheet metal roofing Floors: Concrete slab on compacted earth.</p>	
<p><b>Current use and condition</b></p> <p>Formerly a milking shed the area is currently used as stables for the operation of horse agistment. The milking shed is thought to date back to the Fairfax occupation. Unoccupied by the successive managers of the site, the space was converted to stables in 1990 with change over to horse agistment. The area is in good condition with evidence of its former use.</p>	

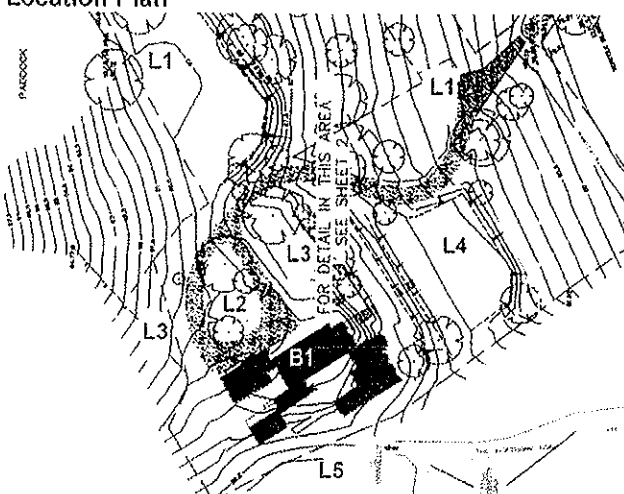
### 3.6.8 Concrete Bin (B8)

<p><b>Location Plan</b></p> 	<p><b>Special Features/ Significance</b></p> <p>Heritage Value: contributory</p>  <p>Figure No.115: Concrete bin associated with the feeding of the cows during the Fairfax occupation.</p>
<p><b>General Description</b></p> <p>Construction Period: c. 1935 Design style: Adapted: c.1950, c.1990 <u>Construction materials</u></p> <p>Structure – concrete on compacted earth</p> <p><b>Current use and condition</b></p> <p>Currently used as a sand pit the bin is thought to have been a mash bin closely associated with the milking shed. The structure is in fair condition however the sand ring now used for horses (closely associated with the bin) no longer exists.</p>	

### 3.6.9 Stock yards

<p><b>Location Plan</b></p> 	<p><b>Special Features/ Significance</b></p> <p>Heritage Value: contributory</p>  <p>Figure No.116: Location of sales yards and auctioneers stand associated with the Fairfax occupation.</p>
<p><b>General Description</b></p> <p>Construction Period: c. 1950s              Design style:</p> <p><u>Construction materials</u></p> <p>Remnant slabs for auctioneers stand</p>	 <p>Figure No.117: Location of stock yards closely located to The Northern road and Harrington Park associated with the Fairfax occupation.</p>
<p><b>Current use and condition</b></p> <p>The area was once used as piling stock yards associated with the Swan and Fairfax occupation. Currently used as a horse paddock there is no evidence of the yards and bales.</p>	

### 3.7 Garden Components

Location Plan	Special Features/ Significance
	<p>Heritage Value: Highly Significant</p> <p>Special Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Driveway – early and current (L1)</li> <li>▪ Arrival (L3)</li> <li>▪ Carriage loop (L3)</li> <li>▪ Presentation (L2)</li> <li>▪ Recreation (L4)</li> <li>▪ Productive garden (L5)</li> </ul>

#### General Description

Construction periods: 1820s, 1860s, 1880s, 1890s

Garden components support the homestead setting and were important in the presentation of Orielton as an important homestead and outstation. The gardens sustained the occupants of the homestead. Refer to Figure No.9, pg.19.



Figure No.118: Possible carriage loop location.



Figure No.119: Presentation Gardens

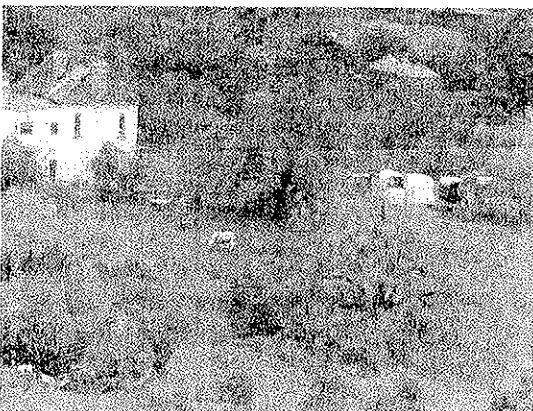


Figure No.120: Looking to recreation gardens over the productive gardens.



Figure No.121: Productive garden.

### **3.8 Contents**

The contents as seen in the photographs of internal spaces in Section 3.0 of this report relate only to the recent/current tenant's occupation of habitable rooms, workshops and farm buildings.

## 4.0 ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY AND PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

### 4.1 Analysis of Documentary Evidence

A fair amount of documentary evidence has been found during the course of this project. Much of the history of the place has not been previously documented. Aboriginal occupation of the broad landscape is commented on in the early journals.

The original land was granted in 1815 to Edward Lord who called the property Orielson Farm, later Park. The development of the site and the original grant lines can be identified through early mapping. The plans indicate the evolution of the size of the property. Unlike most lands around the Camden area which increased in size, Orielson was prone to losing parcels of land.

The numerous owners of the property meant that with every auction a description was provided detailing the land holdings and associated buildings on site. Descriptions provided by auctioneers such as the Australian Auction Company and Richardson & Wrench provide details of the property.

#### Australian Auction Company – 1840

*A substantial built brick cottage, commodious stabling, an excellent built barn with two floors, containing therein an 8 horse-power threshing and winnowing machine.*

#### Richardson & Wrench – 1864

*The Home Farm of 1864 consisted of 330 acres, 200 of them under cultivation. The homestead was of brick on a stone foundation, with eight rooms, two kitchens, a servant's room and dairy. There was a planted garden and lawn, a vegetable garden and a three-acre orchard. The outbuildings were a four-stall stable, wash-house, men's huts, foul-house enlargement of the arrangement of 1840. Neile bought the Home Farm for £1350- not a high price.*

*The Steam Mill was a brick on stone building, 60 feet by 30 feet, roofed with 'galvanised tin' with three floors, a verandah, smithy, engine-house and smut and dressing rooms. The machinery consisted of a twelve horse-power engine, two pairs of stones, smutting and dressing equipment, pulleys and agree. Close to the Mill was a brick cottage for the miller, an eight-stall stable, pigsty, milking shed and dam. Set in 59 acres of paddocks, the mill had recently been erected by the previous proprietor, for £4000. Perry, the miller, had constructed this steam-mill, on 'the best position in the district'.*

#### Richardson & Wrench – 1912

*919 acres 3 roods 32 perches. About 50 acres are cleared, balance ringbarked. The whole area is subdivided into paddocks, well grassed and watered by creek and spacious dams (5)... with commodious residence, and all the usual outoffices. Water is laid onto house and grounds. Extensive stabling and carriage rooms, milking shed, barns, vegetable, garden, etc etc. brick barn (100x40) of 3 floors, engine house, saw, bench, pumping plant, windmill, workshop, two cottages...*

An early photograph titled 'My grandfather Peisley's country home' c1860s supports the written description provided by auctioneers. The photograph is taken from the west slopes looking east and indicates the Georgian style house, substantial steam mill and associated cottage, and another substantial linear structure north of the homestead. The cleared and cultivated land with orchard, gardens and fencing shows the rural working nature of the property. Photographs from various occupants of the property have been provided in appendix B which detail the evolution of the property as a working farm and gentry estate.

Aerial photos from the 1940s through to 2000 indicate minor changes to the site.

Figure No. 122 (pg.86) is an aerial photograph taken in 1947. The photograph shows much of the area surrounding Orielson to be open grazing pasture. There is a clear indication of the access routes associated with the property including the original eastern entry, redirected southern entry prior to the adjustment of The Northern road and the farm complex access routes. The track within Harrington Park that is closely associated with the Orielson farm complex access is indicative of the relationship between the two neighbouring properties. At this time Fairfax owned both properties. The aerial indicates the former gardens associated with the property are no longer discernable on site. The 1947 aerial also shows the military occupation that occurred to the north of the site. The road networks have been established which have since been lost. Official mapping confirms military location.

Figure No.123 (pg.87) was taken in 1966 and shows no major changes to the property. Evidence of military occupation, however, has substantially diminished. The woodland along Cobbitty road has begun rejuvenation and the former road networks are faintly visible.

No major changes to the property are visible in the 1975 aerial indicated in Figure No.124 (pg.88). Evidence of military occupation has disappeared, however a strong entry point from The Northern road (north of the homestead) connects to Harrington Park. This area may have been an extraction point used by the Fairfax's (owners of both sites).

Figure No.125 (pg.89) is an aerial photograph taken in 1980 indicating the changed road alignment. Land was surrendered and the intersection at the corner of Cobbitty and The Northern roads was realigned. The Northern road was also realigned east of the homestead. This caused the entry drive into the homestead to be extended.

The rejuvenated forest (particularly in the north-west corner of the site) indicated in the 2002 aerial clearly defines the current boundaries of the property. Refer to Figure No.126 (pg.90).



N↑

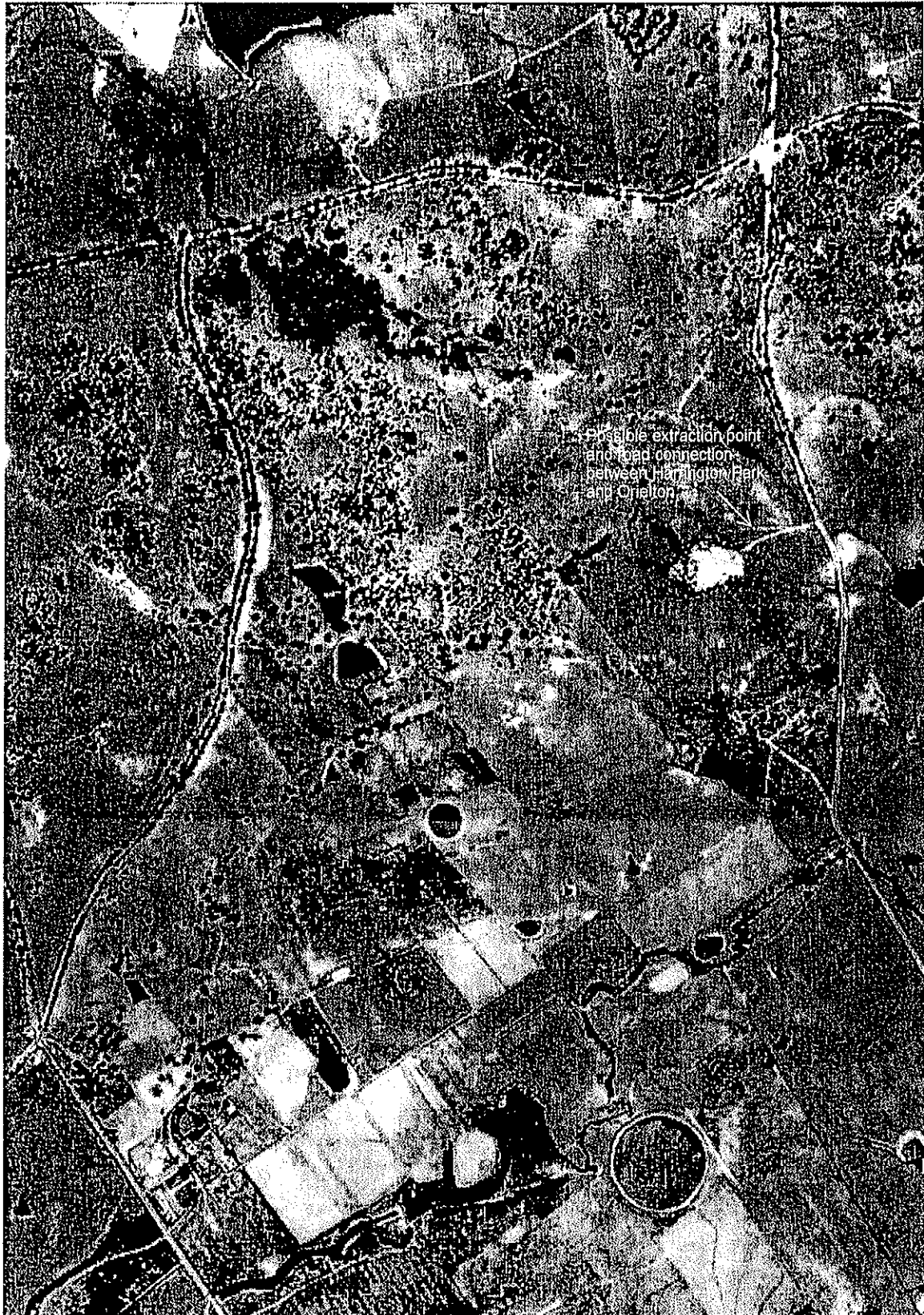
Figure No.122: Aerial photograph from 1947 (Source: Lands Department).





N↑

Figure No.123: Enlargement of aerial photograph from 1966 (Source Lands Department).

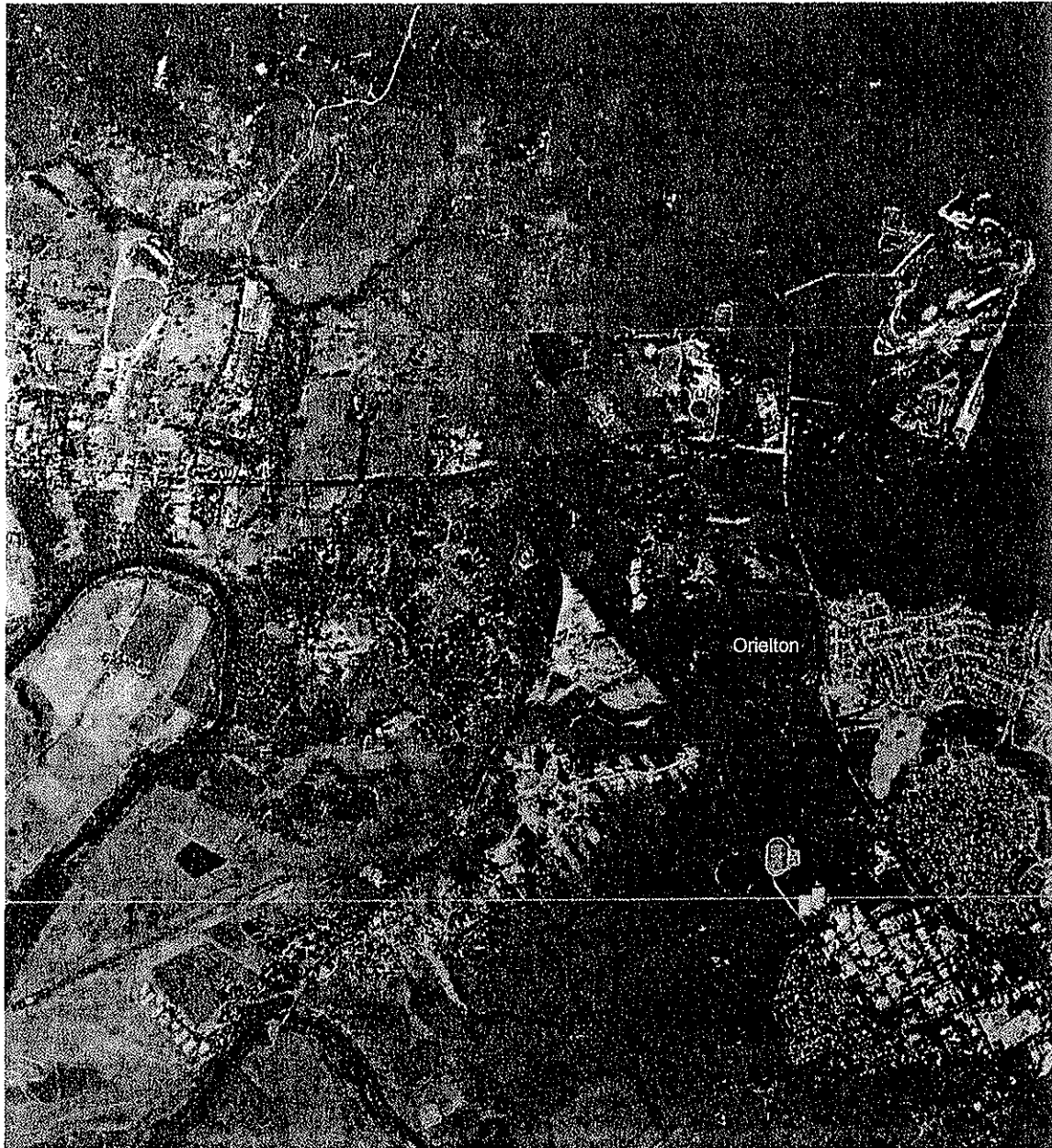


N↑

Figure No.124: Enlargement of aerial photograph from 1975 (Source: Lands Department).



Figure No.125: Enlargement of aerial photograph from 1980 (Source: Lands Department).



N↑

Figure No.126: Aerial photograph from 2002 (Source: Lands Department).

## 4.2 Analysis of Physical Evidence

Much of the documentary evidence of the site can be confirmed through non-intrusive examination of the physical evidence of the place. The major changes that have occurred at the place that are discernable through the physical evidence refer to the original orientation of the homestead to the east, access routes and the evolution of the homestead.

### 4.2.1 Aboriginal Occupation

Surveys conducted by the archaeologist and representatives of Aboriginal claimants and land councils revealed occupation by their ancestors. Further work is required in selected areas.

### 4.2.2 Natural Heritage

The Estate has been extensively modified by early European farming practices. Clearing, fencing, cropping, grazing, timber getting, ringbarking of trees etc have revealed the land form which is now covered in pasture. The native flora and fauna of the Estate is modified by fencing, extensive regrowth and ecosystem recovery. Detailed studies are required to assess these areas' values.

### 4.2.3 Orientation of the homestead

Documentary evidence suggests the original homestead was orientated towards the east rather than the current south orientation. This is confirmed by non intrusive physical evidence and visual inspection of the site.

The existing homestead is a layering of Colonial, Victorian and Federation period elements creating a palladian effect on the building form. Prior to the Victorian extension the original and early building was orientated to the east and was a single rectangular massed structure with stone coursing. While little of the original structure remains the second stage of the house is thought to have been built c. 1830 in addition to the original.

The grand scale and symmetrical façade is typical of the 1880 Victorian Italianate style clearly portrayed by the existing building. The centrally located door is flanked by two arched windows either side and two chimneys are symmetrically placed on either side of the steeply pitched roof. (The galvanised roof is imported from England). When approaching the original entry there is evidence of verandah posts along the floor and along the façade (below the eave) suggesting the front entry and verandah.

The public versus the private domain of a house were subject to a hierarchy of detailing. Therefore areas such as the entrance were subject to ornate detailing with progressively less detailing evident in areas considered to be of lesser importance i.e.: bedrooms, maids quarters. These principles are evident in the original building (stage 2) with the entrance possessing large cedar architraves and skirting not found in the lesser important places. The cornices are equally extravagant in detailing and style.

Studying the overall layout of the house with the remaining site elements also suggests its original eastern entry. The formal rooms of the house are located to the east and the kitchen area closely located to the picking garden and orchard are placed to the west (rear of the site.) Documentary evidence supports the visual inspections.

The Victorian addition and adaptation of c.1850 development to the property suggests a southern orientation with the two storey façade and faceted bay facing south and having clear views over the paddocks towards the town of Narellan village and Studley Park Estate. While entrance into the house was maintained at the original eastern side the formal rooms are within the Victorian additions. This is suggested by the large spaces and ornate ceiling that look over the formal gardens.